



JOHN S. HOLT, Jr., Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4.

**BARBECUE.**—We are requested to inform the social public that there will be a barbecue given at the Donegal School House on Tuesday, the 10th day of next month. All persons, particularly the ladies, are invited to attend. Donegal neighborhood is famous for its superb excellent barbecues, and from what we hear, this one will be in keeping with its reputation. The School House at which it will be given, is a spacious and handsome building completed last fall. It is situated in the midst of a dense forest of the Magnolia, in the cool shade of which, the tables, loaded with a sumptuous meal, will be set. The large rooms of the house afford ample area for the exercise of the Torpichorian art; and shelter from a rain if one should come. Let the married ladies abandon housekeeping, put up their work, dress their children, and spend this day out; we warrant they will not have to scold the cooks of Donegal. Let the young ladies, though we offer them no further inducements, they must come!

We see given in our exchanges a recipe by which to destroy the boll worm fly, which has proved successful in an eminent degree. It is simply, to place plates containing molasses at intervals all through the field, say one to two or three across a little vine-gar mixed with the molasses causes it to evaporate slowly, and the fumes spreading, serve to attract the fly faster. In a few days they have been exterminated from immense fields.

## SUBMISSIONISTS AND DISUNIONISTS.

We of the South who have taken a just and bold stand in defence and protection, by every means, of the honor of our States, have been called by the Submissionists among us, DISUNIONISTS.

We abhor (and retort) the term Disunionist, for in it are contained many elements of evil. The Disunionist, endowed with avarice and covetousness, and sailing over the sea of gain, has lost sight of the wooded shores, where, in childhood, he sported in innocence by the murmuring rill, or reclined on the mossy bank; the blue smoke curling from the cottage, where peace and plenty blessed him with content, has sunk beneath the horizon; the merry laugh of his playmates no longer sounds in his ears; the prudent and sage advice given him while he remained under the old roof, have long ago ceased to recur to his recollection. All are disregarded, and he would bring upon the smiling scene a pall of desolation; turn the crystal stream to crimson; the smiles to shrieks of terror or to frowns of defiance. This is the mania will of the Disunionist; and most revolting to the honorable mind, are the means by which he would urge to this end. The compact entered into between sovereign States must be most disgracefully disregarded and trampled upon; for to disunite is to sever the bond of union, and the constitution is that bond. This is an easy step for those who take who have lost their patriotism.

Who will dare accuse us of the South of a desire to break our compact solemnly entered into? Who holds his selfishness of so slight value, as to affirm that we, a contented, agricultural people, have a desire to bring desolation or any confusion, over our country, for the purpose of gratifying any base, selfish end? And, on the other hand, who supposes that we will submit, for peace's sake, to the demands of insatiable passions in others? That we will stay in an union to which we are no longer bound by any ties of honor; and to stay in which would be utter destruction?

This is the truth. The North, by breaking the constitution, disunites the States; and the submissionists, those tender-hearted gentlemen who have kissed Pines until their lips drop distilled sweetness—those isolated men in the multitude, who, when we have said "Preserve the Union by observing the constitution, and giving us our rights," have rejoined, "Nay, they are disunionists who say that! Give us Peace!" these men, by encouraging the North in the belief that we will remain united even when no longer bound, are co-workers in the foul work of Disunion.

We had Tories and neutrals in the Revolution; we had Tories and neutrals in the war of 1812; we had, in the war with Mexico, those who wished for our soldiers engaged in it, "a reception with bloody hands and hospitable graves." We do not expect it to be better now, in case we are driven to secession. Such will like the Tories and the neutrals, have no excuse, not even that of ignorance; for if blind to consequences, it is because they will not see.

Every Southern man should reject, with loathing, the title of Disunionist, for it brings with it heinous guilt, and seem to be a Submissionist, for it evidences pitiable weakness or ignorance.

## JUDGE SMITH AND MISSISSIPPI

Owing to various circumstances, we have heretofore omitted to correct an error, which appeared in a communication to the *Whig* of Aug. 9th, over the signature "Mississippi," in relation to the Southern Meeting. That writer giving the substance of the remarks of Judge Smith upon that occasion, makes him say, that "the (Judge Smith) had calculated the value of the Union, and when ever Congress fixed a limit for the extension of slavery, was for disunion."

Judge Smith was very far from saying that he had "calculated the value of the Union." This, he said, and it commends itself to every true Southerner, that the Union, when preserved, in the spirit with which it emanated from the Constitution, is of inestimable value; but that when it became the settled policy of the General Government, to prevent the formation of new slave States, or to prevent the extension of the area of slavery, he was in favor of secession.

Who among us will differ from this just sentiment of Judge Smith? If such a policy were taken by the General Government, (and we every day see, that it is so encroaching that any policy it may take is sure of support) in a very short time the Southern States would be so far in the minority as to lose all rights.

The *Ceres*—*Ceres* has every where smiled this year. Her *Cornucopia* seems quite inverted, and has poured a shower of flowers, fruits (except peaches) and corn, not often seen so bountiful.

But what shall we say of the cotton crop of our County? This is as near as we can come to a definite opinion, if there be a very late fall—and a dry fall—and if it pass without the worms coming (and we have seen one in the neighborhood) and if there be no great sickness—why, if all these conjoin we will make perhaps as good a crop as was made last year (i. e.) about two-thirds of a good crop. But alas! the recent rains have made it commence to rot, and the bolls and forms have commenced to shed, and the boll worm (a great bore) has committed, and still commits his heart-piercing depredations to a heart-rending degree.

We notice in the *Free Trader* a call for a meeting of those in favor of the "Union upon constitutional principles," to be held in Natchez on Monday, 9th inst. His Excellency, Gov. Quitman, and our citizens, T. Jones Stewart and Judge C. P. Smith will address the meeting. We predict a large and enthusiastic meeting, and eloquent, wise and patriotic speeches.

## FUNERAL ORATION TO-DAY.

The oration will be delivered in the Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The programme is as follows:

Hymn by the Choir.  
Opening Prayer by Rev. W. H. Watkins.  
Hymn by the Choir.  
Funeral Discourse by Rev. W. Winans, D. D.  
Hymn by the Choir.  
Closing Prayer and Benediction by Rev. Chas. Beach.  
By order of the Committee.

A correspondent of the *Charleston Mercury*, giving an account of the proceedings in the Senate on the 15th ult., when the protest to the California bill was being discussed, says:

"Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, in a scorching speech, reviewed the course pursued by the majority, and especially of those Southern Senators, who, though they would not sign the protest, might have had the grace at least not to have taken the lead in opposing its reception. The defeat of the South could only be attributed to the recency of her own sons. Had the Senators of fourteen slaveholding States joined in insisting on the line of 36 30, it could have been obtained, as he knew of at least one Northern Senator who would have voted with them."

It appears that Mr. Foote, in a recent speech in the Senate, said, referring to those of his State, who had opposed the Compromise bill:

"The small number of shallow-minded, factious and aspiring demagogues who have combined against this measure for the most selfish and dishonest purposes of selfish ambition, I intend to reduce to their proper grade and condition when I shall once more be allowed to leave this field of arduous labor, and enjoy an opportunity of talking to my honest and manly constituency in the language of patriotic and unreserved freedom." Oh gracious!

The Natchez *Free Trader*, speaking of the charges found against Gov. Quitman and Judge Smith, says:

"If that much-valued trial ever comes or not, it will be a sort of damper to the *Crescent* to find that not a particle of evidence can be found against Gov. Quitman in the Cuban matter; and that the indictment against Judge C. P. Smith, of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, should have been found against another man attached to the expedition, who bore the sobriquet of 'Judge Smith.'"

To a large portion of the New Orleans press will always be attached the glory of having aided and abetted the invasion of Cuba in its commencement, and deserting it in the end. It was like the kiss of Joah to Abner, "a how art thou, my brother"—but a final stab under the fifth rib.

**SENATOR FOOTE.**—One of our Senators has said that ninety-nine hundredths of the State of Mississippi were in favor of the "Compromise" or "Adjustment" bill. We believe that there are more "Submissionists," "Free-soilers," and "Abolitionists" in Adams county than there are in the balance of the State, and we invite Senator Foote to commence his career in Adams county, and we venture the assertion, that a very large majority of this county condemn the course he has pursued in the United States Senate. We challenge him to the trial here, where he has the best and only chance.—*Free Trader*.

## CONGRESSIONAL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1850.  
SENATE.—After several petitions, &c., were presented.

Mr. Hunter said that he rose to ask leave to submit a motion, which he well knew he had no right to demand, but which he desired to ask of the courtesy of the Senate. It was that a protest, signed by ten Senators against the passage of the bill to admit California, be received, read, and spread upon the journal.

Mr. Hale asked that the paper might be read.

The paper was read by the Secretary, as follows:

We, the undersigned Senators, deeply impressed with the importance of the occasion, and with a solemn sense of the responsibility under which we are acting, respectfully submit the following protest against the bill admitting California as a State into the Union, and request that it may be entered upon the journal of the Senate. We feel that it is not enough to have resisted in debate alone, a bill so fraught with mischief to the Union and the States which we represent, with all the resources of argument which we possessed, but that it is also due to ourselves, the people whose interests have been entrusted to our care, and to posterity, which even in its most distant generations may feel its consequences, to leave, in whatever form may be most solemn and enduring, a memorial of the opposition by which we have been governed. Upon the pages of a journal which the Constitution requires to be kept so long as the Senate may have an existence, we desire to place the reasons upon which we are willing to be judged by generations living and yet to come, for our opposition to a bill whose consequences may be so durable and portentous as to make it an object of deep interest to all who may come after us.

We have dissented from this bill because it gives the sanction of law, and thus imparts validity to the unauthorized action of a portion of the inhabitants of California, by which an odious discrimination is made against the property of the fifteen slaveholding States of the Union, who are thus deprived of that position of equality which the Constitution so manifestly designs, and which constitutes the only sure and stable foundation on which this Union can repose.

Because the right of the slave States to a common and equal enjoyment of the territory of the Union has been defeated by a system of measures which, without the authority of precedent, of law, or of the Constitution, were manifestly contrived for that purpose and which Congress must sanction and adopt should this bill become a law. In sanctioning this system of measures, this Government will admit, that the inhabitants of its territories, whether permanent or transient, whether lawfully or unlawfully occupying the same, may form a State without the previous authority of law, without even the partial security of a territorial or organization formed by Congress, without any legal census or other efficient evidence of their possessing the number of citizens necessary to authorize the representation which they may claim, and without any of those safeguards about the ballot-box which can only be provided by law, and which are necessary to ascertain the true sense of a people. It will admit, too, that Congress having refused to provide a government, except upon the condition of excluding slavery by law, the Executive branch of this Government may, at its own discretion, invite such inhabitants to meet in convention, under such rules as it or its agents may prescribe, and to form a constitution affecting not only their own rights, but those also of fifteen States of the Confederacy, by including territory with the purpose of excluding those States from its enjoyment, and without regard to the natural fitness of boundary or any of the considerations which should properly determine the limits of a State. It will also admit that the convention, thus called into existence by the Executive, may be paid by him out of the funds of the United States, without the sanction of Congress, in violation not only of the plain provisions of the Constitution, but of those principles of obvious propriety which would forbid any act calculated to make that convention dependent upon it; and last, but not least in the series of measures which this Government must adopt and sanction in passing this bill, is the release of the authority of the United States by the Executive alone, to a government thus formed, and not presenting even sufficient evidence of its having the assent of a majority of the people for whom it was designed. With a view of all these considerations, the undersigned are constrained to believe that this Government could never be brought to admit a State presenting itself under such circumstances, if it were not for the purpose of excluding the people of the slaveholding States from all opportunity of settling with their property in that territory.

Because to vote for a bill passed under such circumstances would be to agree to a principle which may exclude forever hereafter, as it does now, the States which we represent, from all enjoyment of the common territory of the Union; a principle which destroys the equal rights of their constituents, the equality of their States in the confederacy, the equal dignity of those whom they represent as men and as citizens in the eye of the law, and their equal title to the protection of the Government and the Constitution.

Because all the propositions have been rejected which have been made to obtain a recognition of this right of the slaveholding States to a common enjoyment of all the territory of the United States or to a fair division of that territory between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States of the Union; every effort having failed which has been made to obtain a fair division of the territory proposed to be brought in as the State of California.

But, lastly, we dissent from the bill, and solemnly protest against its passage, because, in sanctioning measures so contrary to former precedents, to obvious policy, to the spirit and intent of the constitution of the United States, for the purpose of excluding the slaveholding States from the territory thus to be erected into a State, this Government in effect declares that the exclusion of slavery from the territory of the United States is an object so high and important as to justify a disregard, not only of all the principles of sound policy, but also of

the constitution itself. Against this conclusion, we must now and forever protest, as it is destructive of the safety and liberties of those whose rights have been committed to our care—fatal to the peace and equality of the States which we represent—and must lead, if persisted in, to the dissolution of that confederacy to which the slaveholding States have never sought more than equality, and in which they will not be content to remain with less.

J. M. MASON, Virginia.  
R. M. T. HUNTER, S. Carolina.  
A. P. BUTLER, S. Carolina.  
R. B. BARNWELL, S. Carolina.  
H. L. TURNER, Tennessee.  
PIERRE SOULE, Louisiana.  
JEFFERSON DAVIS, Mississippi.  
DAVID R. ATCHISON, Missouri.  
JACKSON MORTON, Florida.  
D. L. YULEE.

Senate Chamber, August 13, 1850.  
WASHINGTON, August 17.—Senate not in session.

**HOUSE.**—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Hon. C. M. Conrad, tendering his resignation as a member from the 2d Congressional district of Louisiana.

Mr. Nelson moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. Lost, 45, to 71.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bills, and resumed the consideration of the clause making appropriations for the *per diem* and mileage of members.

WASHINGTON, August 17.  
Rumors are rife here that important changes are contemplated among the heads of bureaus and Departments.

## TELEGRAPHED TO THE N. O. PIRATE.

BALTIMORE, August 22.—In the Senate, on Monday, 19th, the amendment of Mr. Pratt, of Maryland, to the Fugitive Slave bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for all slaves allowed to escape into the free States, through a neglect to enforce the provisions of the law, was rejected by a vote of 10 to 27.

BALTIMORE, August 23.—In the Senate, the Fugitive Slave bill was ordered to be engrossed by a decided vote. The bill makes U. S. Marshals, in some cases, responsible for arrested slaves.

## TEXAS AND THE TEXAS BRIBE.

We were the channel of very erroneous information about the Texas bill, on Saturday last. The House had not up to Friday night, acted on the bill at all, and there appeared no probability that it would be speedily disposed of. The mistake of the telegraph originated in the Washington correspondents of the Baltimore papers telegraphing to the latter his opinion that the bill would pass by fifty majority.

It is exceedingly probable, however, that it will eventually pass, and then, the great question involved is—will Texas consent thus to be mutilated, dismembered, shorn of her power and dominion, for the consideration of ten millions of dollars? There may be reason to fear that she will—we do not deny it, but there is also reason to hope that she will spurn this proposal to parcel out her noble sovereignty and set it up for public sale like the goods of a bankrupt trader. So far as we have seen, however low the spirit of Texas may be in the Senate, the spirit at home is high and determined, and there appears unanimity in the resolve to defend the old and true limits of the State; to yield nothing either to the seductive glitter of gold or the sharp gleam of steel neither to barter their rights nor to be bullied out of them.

We have before us some Texas papers by yesterday's mail. They speak only with reference to the Compromise bill and to amendments offered to it, but their language is just as applicable to the new bill.

The *Galveston Journal*, (a paper more inclined to compromise than any other we have seen,) of the 7th inst. has the following significant remark on the various steps taken in Eastern Texas to raise troops for Santa Fe:

"Public meetings have been held at various places, at all of which the determination to protect our claims to Santa Fe, at all hazards, was unanimously expressed."

From a personal knowledge of the sentiment of our Eastern citizens on this subject, we speak advisedly when we say that they will go as far as the farthest, and to the last extremity defend the rights and honor of our State. Moreover, there are few, if any, dissenters amongst them, and what they say they mean. Their movements may seem rather premature, but they are nevertheless sincere.

The *Matagorda Tribune* of the 9th August, speaking of the support which a portion of the Southern people were deluded into giving Mr. CLAY's bill remarks pithily:

"Here in Texas, the people are too smart to be caught in such 'dead-falls,' and if the knowing ones at Washington expected us to commit the suicidal act of 'selling our birth-right for a mess of porridge,' they missed their mark. Not a man in Texas would dare suggest it, however much he might be so inclined."

To the same effect speaks the *Galveston News* of August 7.

"Our latest information of the compromise is, that Mr. Bradbury, of Maine, had presented to the Senate a caucus amendment providing for the appointment of two Commissioners on the part of the United States to meet two on the part of Texas, all clothed with full authority to settle the disputed boundary. We notice that many of our Southern Exchanges speak of this as a most sensible arrangement to terminate all further difficulties on this embarrassing subject. If this State could consistently authorize her commissioners to yield up any portion of her territory claimed ever since the declaration of independence in 1836, then this arrangement might indeed result in a final and amicable settlement. But if said commissioners shall be instructed to maintain the law of our boundary of 1836, (and such must be their instructions if they are ever appointed, then it is difficult to see how this appointment of commissioners can accomplish anything. The only way in which such arrangement can result in an amicable settlement, is upon the hypothesis that the principal parties shall give the commissioners power to do what they themselves will not consent to do. This may appear sensible to some, but we think it will be difficult to find two men to whom the people of Texas will concede the power to part with any of their territory."

## MISSISSIPPI AND TEXAS

We copy the following from the *Mississippi*; it expresses our views:

*Governor Quitman's position in regard to the threatening attitude assumed by the President towards Texas.*

The subjoined letter from the Governor to F. C. Jones, Esq., editor of the *Vicksburg Sentinel*, will attract attention at home and abroad. We are much mistaken, if it does not touch a sympathetic cord which will be manifested by expressions of cordial approbation of the sentiments and purposes avowed, in all parts of the State. We take the earliest opportunity to lay it before our readers, and to express the high gratification which its perusal has afforded us.

It may be more satisfactory to all at the hazard of being a little tedious, that we should relate the circumstances which have called forth the correspondence between the Executive and the editor of the *Sentinel*. They are briefly these: On Thursday of last week the *Sentinel* contained the following paragraph:

"Texas.—The Governor of Texas has issued authority to gentlemen in many parts of the State to raise and equip companies of 100 men, to be held in readiness to march to the Santa Fe country, to maintain the integrity of her territory. We believe we may safely assure our sister State that the almost unanimous sympathies of Mississippi are with her. Our gallant old Governor is on the alert, ready to assume any degree of responsibility which may attach to his position."

This temperate, but appropriate and well-timed assurance to Texas, that "the sympathies of Mississippi are with her," and that "our gallant Governor is on the alert, ready to assume any degree of responsibility which may attach to his position," elicited from the editor of the opposing journal in *Vicksburg*, a worthy response, in which, on the other hand, assurance is given to the Governor of Texas, that "so far as Mississippi is concerned, he need not look to her for support or protection." Wishing to do the Governor no injustice, Mr. Jones addressed him a note on the 17th inst. proposing to make any correction which he might deem proper, if indeed he had at all "compromised" or placed the Executive of the State in a wrong position by the brief sentence which had been made the subject for comment by the opposition. The Governor promptly responded in the letter to which we have referred, and which, without further introduction, we give to the public:

"JACKSON, Aug. 18, 1850.

"My Dear Sir: Your note of yesterday, calling my attention to the comments of the *Vicksburg Whig* upon an article in the *Sentinel* of Thursday last, was received late last night."

"I find nothing in your article to justify the comments of the *Whig*, especially after the Mississippiian of the 19th July had defined my position upon this subject. I therefore see no reason to avail myself of your kind and obliging offer to deny that you spoke by authority from me. Desiring no concealment, I have no objection that it should be known, that I believe the title of Texas to the territory claimed by her on this side of the Rio Grande, to be indisputable; that the forcible seizure of any part of this territory by the national executive would be a wanton act of despotism, which should be sternly resisted by Texas; that the evident purpose of this movement is to convert a portion of her territory to free soil the Southern States should make common cause with Texas; and that in the event of a collision of arms, or great danger thereof, I would deem it my duty to convene the Legislature of this State, and recommend to them the adoption of prompt and efficient measures to aid our sister State in the maintenance of her clear rights against Federal usurpation. Nor have I a doubt, that in so doing, I shall conform to the will of the great mass of the people of this State."

"I remain, very respectfully, your friend and ob't serv't.  
J. A. QUITMAN.  
"To F. C. Jones, Esq.  
"Editor of the *Vicksburg Sentinel*."

For sometime past, the opinions of Gov. Quitman in regard to the boundaries of Texas have been well known to those who have conversed with him on the subject; they have never been concealed at any time; but heretofore there has been no occasion calling for their appearance in the public prints; nor has the occasion yet happened which will call for their promulgation attended by all the solemn ties and sanctions of his official duty to the people of Mississippi. That time may be, probably is, near at hand. Since the defeat of the bill of abominations, which so long occupied the attention of the Senate and the people, the President of the United States has delivered to Congress a message, replete with doctrines which threaten the annihilation of State sovereignty, by the bold and tyrannical exercise of military sway over a large part of the domain of the State of Texas, by the government of the United States. The communication of this message to Congress has been followed up at Washington, by the passage of a bill to cut off from Texas ten latitudinal degrees in extent of territory, and six longitudinal degrees in extent, or, in other words, to take from Texas a great area of country ranging from south to north, six hundred and ninety miles, and from east to west four hundred and fourteen miles. And to quiet Texas into submission to this unexampled infliction of wrong and oppression, it is proposed to give her ten millions of dollars in United States stock! A bill to this effect has passed the Senate. Texas may

yield under the pressure of circumstances; for this bill passed the Senate by the aid of her own Senators, and we believe, by the aid also of other Southern Senators, who were operated upon by the influence of what they supposed to be the voice of Texas herself, expressed in the votes of Houston and Rusk. But, Texas may not accept the bribe; she may spurn it through her legislative now in council, with her patriotic Chief Magistrate; and in that event, Mr. Fillmore must recede from the dictatorial attitude assumed in his message, or a collision between the supporters of that State and the minions of federal tyranny is unavoidable. Should the dire calamity of civil war be unfolded—should blood be shed by Texas in defence of the integrity of her soil; in defence of her sovereignty over territory claimed by her, and admitted to be hers by articles of annexation, on what side will Mississippi be found pending a contest in which she, as well as every other member of the confederacy is so deeply interested? Our Governor has answered to this question, so far as he is concerned, and the people who called him to the station he fills, know his position. We entertain no shadow of doubt that he will be sustained by the cheering voice of a very large majority of the people of Mississippi.

There may be some querulous politicians in our midst who will not directly assail the positions of Governor Quitman, but who will object to the public expression of his opinions and determinations at this time. We know that there are such, and it may be expected that they will not fail to give assurance to Texas, that the Governor of Mississippi does not reflect the will of the people. We have Sacred authority for saying that the messengers of evil are more active in their day and generation than the ministers of truth; so, we have seen them, in this instance, in advance, giving their gratuitous assurances to Texas, that Mississippi has no sympathy for her. To such as these—men who are ever to be found acting in contempt of the public voice—men who will always be found on the side of Federal Power—men who do not and cannot appreciate the motives which arouse a free people to the performance of noble deeds, because they know nothing of the pure fountain whence all patriotic actions spring—we commend the remarks of Mr. Clay, (to be found in this paper under the head of "Meeting of the Texas Legislature,") in the Senate in reference to a contemplated difficulty with Texas. They will find in them that great diviner of the impulses of the people of this country, clearly forewarn what course the people of all the Southern States would be likely to pursue in the event of a collision of arms between Texas and the United States' troops. Our Governor has done well to let the people know what course he will adopt, and where he to perform less than has been indicated, he would fall far short of what is demanded of him by the masses.

Men of high resolves and patriotic impulses, are always those who practice no concealment. It is not possible that they should be otherwise than prompt and bold. Andrew Jackson was of this mould—Calhoun was also—and of Henry Clay, opposed as we are to him, and dangerous as we regard his doctrines and his bold and threatening attitude towards the South, he also is another; and when the present Governor of Mississippi shall shrink from the responsibility of a discharge of his duty to his own State—to the South and to the dictates of a generous, sympathetic patriotism, we shall expect to see all the opposing elements in nature acting in harmony.

In gratitude to the Executive for the promptness with which he has given to the public—yes to Texas—this assurance of sympathy on the part of Mississippi, we have felt called upon to say what we have here said. The end must soon come. Will Texas accept the corrupt advances of Federalism? Should she do so, which Heaven in mercy forbid, she may revel in the enjoyment of the loathsome embrace of free soilism! Mississippi will have the proud satisfaction of appealing to the position of her Governor to show she would not have been alone had she spurned the infamous chalice commended to her lips.

**FREE NEGROES IN OHIO.**—There is at this time in session in the State of Ohio, a Constitutional Reform Convention. Petitions are pouring in upon it, calling upon the members to make provisions for the removal of the free blacks from the limits of the State. It is stated that in 1800 there were in Ohio and Indiana both, only 500 free negroes, and that there are now 30,000 in Ohio alone.—An increase in the same ratio for the next fifty years, would swell the number two millions. The petitions lay down several propositions for consideration. They say that either the blacks and mulattoes must leave the State or that the white must; that all human laws will fail of preventing amalgamation if the two races remain together;—and they instance the deplorable condition of society in Mexico and Central America to show the consequences of the commingling of the blood of the two. They therefore pray the removal of all free negroes from the limits of Ohio to some other part of the United States—to the West Indies or to Africa. This movement may or it may not be successful in Ohio at present, but it will be in time. If 30,000 free blacks are already terrible to a population of two millions of whites in Ohio, what would be the effects of emancipation South of Mason & Dickson's line where there are five millions?—*Mississippian*.